## REMARKS

Claims 1-23 are all the claims pending in the application.

As a formal matter, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to approve the formal drawings filed in this application, and to indicate such approval in the next Office correspondence.

The Examiner indicates that claims 2-10, 12-20, 22 and 23 are allowed. However, the Examiner rejects claims 1, 11 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Fortune et al. (Fortune).

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection as follows.

Applicant's claims 1, 11 and 21 provide a radio wave propagation characteristics estimation method, system and program comprising unique combinations of features including, *inter alia*, dividing a closed space, confining a ray (radio wave) in a scene of the ray colliding with a shield (e.g., a wall), into a plurality of partial spaces, and generating a new ray confined by each of the plurality of partial spaces.

Fortune does not disclose, or suggest such unique combinations of features. In fact, Fortune's electromagnetic wave propagation technique is not at all related to Applicant's claimed invention. That is, Fortune discloses a ray tracing technique applicable to three-dimensional environments (such as environments associated with wireless systems deployed in buildings) where these three-dimensional environments are represented in a mathematically simplified form:

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> This is accomplished using one or more two-dimensional cross-sectional areas (for example, in the xy-plane), wherein each cross-sectional area approximates a portion of the three dimensional environment (i.e., xyz-space) across a finite range of values in the third dimension (z).
>
> Each cross-sectional area includes a plurality of line segments representing surfaces such as walls and/or partitions. One example of a cross-sectional area is shown in FIG. 4, which is a two-dimensional projection of FIG. 3 in the xy-plane.

(Id., col. 8, lines 16-26).

Clearly, a technique as disclosed in Fortune, where two-dimension projection of three-dimensional environment is divided into a plurality triangular region such that "[t]he walls and/or partitions [are] represented by the line segments" (see Id., col. 7, line 47 through col. 10, line 61), has nothing to do with, and in no way discloses or suggests, a method, a system or a program where a closed space confining a ray in a scene of the ray colliding with a shield is divided into a plurality of partial spaces, and a new ray confined by each of the plurality of partial spaces is generated, as recited in Applicant's claims 1, 11 and 21 (see Applicant's Figs. 2-5 which show non-limiting, exemplary implementations of claims 1, 11 and 21; see also Applicant's specification, for example, at page 22, line 10 through page 25, line 10).

Therefore, Applicant's claims 1, 11 and 21 are not anticipated by (i.e., are not readable on) Fortune at least for these reasons.
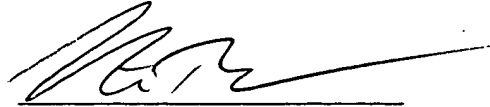
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue

Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any

overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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